

The Cass County Republican.

VOLUME VI. NO. 13.

DOWAGIAC, CASS COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 273.

The Republican, Business Directory.

Is Published every Thursday,
At Dowagiac, Cass County, Michigan.

OFFICE:
In G. C. Jones & Co.'s New Brick Block.

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Republican Directory.

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Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors
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Notary Public. Will attend to all kinds of Con-
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April 23-26y1

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Chancery, Dowagiac, Mich. Office at Front
Street. April 23-26y1

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in
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Special Agent for the collection of all kinds of
War Claims. All kinds of Conveyancing done
with dispatch. Will give his immediate attention
to the collection of claims throughout the State.
All business promptly attended to. Office with
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of every variety of War Claims, and of Claims
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Banking and Exchange Office, Dowagiac, Mich.
Buy and sell Exchange, Gold, Bank Notes, and
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State. April 23-26y1

P. D. BECKWITH,
Machinist and Engineer. Foundry and Machine
Shop at the foot of Front street, near the rail-
road bridge, Dowagiac, Mich. April 23-26y1

D. LARZELERE & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes,
Crockery, Hats and Caps, Alasware, Paints,
and Oils, Hardware, &c., &c. Front Street,
Dowagiac, Mich. WILLIAM LARZELERE.

GEORGE SMITH,
Tailor. Shop one door east of Howard & Com-
stock's. Cutting and Making made to order and
warranted to fit. July 2-12y1

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an
Act of the Legislature, passed in February
last, I have changed the time of holding the terms
of the Circuit Court for the Counties of Cass and
Berrien during the present year. The terms of
said circuit will be held in the County of
Cass on the second Monday of May, and in the
County of Berrien on the fourth Monday of
May, and the first Monday of August and No-
vember.
Dated, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1863.
N. BACON, Circuit Judge.

Strayed or Stolen!

FROM the subscriber, in Dowagiac, May 31st,
a medium sized
RED AND WHITE COW,
She is about six years old; tall short, and was
giving milk when she left. Whoever will return
said cow, or give information where she may be
found will be liberally rewarded.
C. S. SHERMAN.
Dowagiac, July 9th 1863. 12y3

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted
with Violent and Chronic Diseases, and es-
pecially for the Cure of Diseases of the
Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Act-
ing Surgeon. VALUABLE REPORTS on
Syphilis, Gonorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, and other
Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW
REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to
the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of
charge. Two or three Stamp for postage will be
acceptable.
Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting
Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth
Street, Philadelphia, Pa. August 1-13y1

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FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
Be careful to buy only the genuine. June 25-10y1

Lumber & Shingles.

PAINTER & GRAY,
BREEDSVILLE, MICHIGAN.

WOULD inform the citizens of Van Buren and
adjoining Counties, that they keep constantly
on hand, a large quantity of
SEASONED LUMBER
both Pine and Whitewood; also, Pine and Hem-
lock Flooring. Will also fill bills on short notice,
of Pine, Hemlock or Whitewood Lumber, deliv-
ered at Railroad, or at Mill. Keep constantly on
hand, a large supply of Shingles, both shaven and
sawn. All orders strictly attended to.
April 16-62y6 PAINTER & GRAY.

LAWYERS OF 1863.

RECEIVED and now ready for distribution to
the Clerks of the several Townships the Ses-
sion Laws of 1863.
J. B. BROWNELL, County Clerk.
Dated Cassopolis, June 20th, 1863.

Our Fallen Brave.

BY J. B. MAINS.
When treason reared its hydra head,
And trampled in the dust,
'Neath Sumter's grim and battered walls
That flag, the Freeman's trust;
The call went forth o'er sea and land,
Where hearts were true and brave,
To rescue from the traitor band,
The flag our fathers gave.

Throughout the giant terrors North,
Millions obeyed the call;
And sent from every freeman's hearth,
Their sons to fight and fall;
Behold! them on the blood-stained field,
Contending for the right;
Mid cannon's smoke, and flashing steel,
Their banners gleaming bright.

At Fair Oaks many a hero fell;
And by the James's tide;
And they green banks, Antietam, red
With patriot blood was dyed;
Where glides the Tennessee along,
Borne onward to the sea
They calmly rest, their graves among—
On hill-side, bank and lea.

But not in vain those heroes fell—
On southern shore and wave;
A nation's future praise shall tell,
Where fought and fell the brave;
Inscribed upon historic page,
In ages yet to come,
Their deeds shall live who died to save,
The land of Washington.

Then fling our banners to the breeze;
Nor shall base traitors dare,
To pluck from out those glorious folds,
One star nor shining hair,
Nor shall they e'er in peace be furled,
While o'er the southern wave,
Is heard the clanking of the chains
That bind in bond the slave.

Weep not, fond mother, for thy son,
For he is happy now!
The fame that crowned a Washington
Enriches now his brow;
He died in freedom's glorious cause,
His life blood freely gave,
To save the Union and the laws;
God bless our fallen brave.

Surrender of Vicksburg.

Lost scene of the Protracted Siege.—
Memorable Interview Between the
Commanders.—25,000 Prisoners
Surrendered.—General Grant
paroles them on the Spot.—Triumphant
Federal Occupation of the City.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune,
Cairo, July 8, 1863.

By the arrival this morning of the
steamer Niagara, from Memphis the
7th, came Lieut. W. M. Dunn, of
Gen. Jerry T. Sullivan's staff, from
Vicksburg the 4th, bearer of dispatches
from Gen. Grant to the War Depart-
ment, announcing the confirmation of
Admiral Porter's dispatch, stating that
Vicksburg had capitulated.

Lieut. Dunn came as far as Memphis
on the V. F. Wilson. From him we
have been able to gather the following
particulars in regard to the closing
scenes of the siege of Vicksburg:

The first flag of truce of late from
the rebels, was received on July 1st. It
was for the purpose of asking an escort
for two Englishmen, who had been
long enough hemmed in the Confedera-
cy, and eaten mule beef enough to sink
their ideas of comfort.

Gen. Grant readily granted to Pem-
berton's request, and the English sub-
jects were not detained longer than
necessary. They came and went un-
questioned.

On the previous day the rebels had
made an unsuccessful sortie upon the
works on our left, meaning to take our
soldiers out of their rifle pits. We had
one man wounded. The Confederates
lost two Lieutenants and twelve pri-
vates, who were captured, and eight of
the latter deserted and came off with us.

On this day Johnston was reported
only twenty miles off. Our men were
in line of battle to receive this attack.
His main force fronted on Haines' Bluff.

On Friday morning, the 3d, another
flag of truce came into our lines, reach-
ing the first tent of Gen. A. J. Smith.
It was brought by two Confederate
officers, dressed in most festive attire.
They proved to be Maj. Gen. Bowen,
late Commandant at Grand Gulf, and a
Virginia Colonel named Montgomery.
They rode splendid animals, but rather
thin in flesh, even for racers.

The messengers were blindfolded and
seated in Gen. Burbridge's tent, where
for two hours they remained, awaiting
the return of Gen. Smith, who took
their dispatches from Pemberton to
Gen. Grant. Their eyes were unband-
aged after one hour, and they con-
versed freely with the Union officers.

One of the messengers said that iron
had been thrown into the city in suf-
ficient quantities to stock an immense
foundry and have enough left to build
monuments for all the citizens and sol-
diers fallen.

When Gen. Smith returned to Bur-
bridge's tent, the two Confederate offi-
cers received Grant's response, and
were then by our officers conducted to
a safe point, from which they could re-
enter their own lines.

These messengers were well dressed
in uniforms of gray, wore dashing, dev-
il-may-care Zouave caps, and had but
little gold lace upon their uniforms.
They each had the golden star on the
collar of their coats, designating their
rank.

There was great curiosity, of course,
among all the officers and soldiers to
learn the contents of Pemberton's dis-
patches. This was finally gratified.
The rebel General had seen fit to inti-
mate that the unnecessary effusion of
blood and loss of precious life might be
prevented by a brief cessation of hos-
tilities, during which time Commis-
sioners might be appointed to agree upon
proper terms for the surrender of the
city. He also intimated, as a clincher,
that he could hold the place for an in-
definite period.

Gen. Grant's reply was very brief.
It set forth that Pemberton had it in
his power at any moment to stop blood-
shed; that the commissioners were al-
together unnecessary, as the only stipu-
lations he could accept were included
in the term "Unconditional Surrender."
It concluded with a deserved tribute to
the bravery and endurance of the rebel
garrison, and said if they surrendered
he could promise that all should be
treated with the courtesy due prison-
ers of war.

The rebel messengers had not long
been gone when Pemberton sent again,
asking for a personal interview with
Grant. It was promptly granted at 3
p. m., on the same day. The conference
took place, in a fruit orchard located
about midway between the fronts of the
two contending forces. The scene was
witnessed by thousands of Federal
and rebel soldiers, who for the first
time in weeks showed themselves with
impunity in and above rifle pits, and
yet during all those weeks had been
within a few yards of each other. It
was a remarkable scene. Gen. Grant
came slowly to his place of rendezvous,
smoking his cigar, and apparently the
only unexcited person in that vast as-
semblage. What that General felt
within could only be imagined. His
stoical face did not reveal a clue to it.

As Pemberton and Grant drew near
each other, both, as though involun-
tarily, paused, perhaps waiting each
the first word from the other. This
slight embarrassment was brought to
a close by Col. Montgomery, who step-
ped forward and formally introduced
the chiefs. They shook hands,
Pemberton being apparently a little
disconcerted by the complacency of his
opponent. These men meeting thus
after the long siege in which they had
been pitted against each other, had
been Lieutenants together in the same
command in many a hard fought bat-
tle in Mexico, hence were personally
known to each other. Seldom such
meetings occur outside the field of ro-
mance.

Pemberton's first remark was that he
had been present when different fort-
resses surrendered to Federal arms in
the war with Mexico. In all these the
enemy were granted terms and condi-
tions. He thought his army as well
entitled to these favors as a foreign foe.
Grant listened, and then proposed a
private conversation of a few moments.
It struck Pemberton favorably, and the
Generals stepped aside. What was
said during that conference can only be
judged from results. After a little
more than an hour, terms were agreed
upon, and the Confederates surren-
dered.

It was arranged that the Federal
forces should enter at 10 a. m. next
day, the 4th of July. The rebels were
all to be paroled on the spot, but
surrender arms, &c. The officers were
to be allowed to retain their horses and
four days' rations, to be taken from the
Confederate stores. This was certainly
as much as General Grant could con-
sent to grant to prisoners yet liable to
exchange. It was policy, perhaps, not
to subvert the rebels in so large number,
or to endeavor to transport them at
once to the North. Our work is to
pursue and punish, and not to feed and
fetch and carry the enemy.

From 20,000 to 30,000 prisoners, by
this arrangement, fell into Grant's
hands, along with their small arms,
forts, defenses, guns, &c., of the garri-
son at Vicksburg. Cannon are plenty,
and in quality equal to the best in the
Confederacy.

At ten a. m., on the 4th—of the truly
glorious Fourth—thrice glorious—
agreed, Gen. Steele's division marched
into and garrisoned the city, the band
playing national airs. Every soldier's
heart was too full for utterance, and the
old Union emblem floated above them.
This flag was soon, in its own beloved

colors, above the buildings where of
late only rebel ensigns had met the
breeze. Vicksburg was in loyal pos-
session once more.

Not long after formal possession had
been taken of the city, Col. Markland
made his entrance and took charge of
the Post-office, and proceeded at once
to establish Federal mail routes with
the rest of the world.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A dispatch
from Gen. Grant to Gen. Halleck, dat-
ed at Vicksburg at 10:30, on the morn-
ing of the 4th of July, states that the
rebels surrendered this morning, and
that their troops were paroled as pris-
oners of war.

The movements about to be made
by the forces of Gen. Grant, are de-
tailed, but they are not proper for pub-
lication at present.

CAIRO, July 8.—The number of pris-
oners taken by General Grant at Vicks-
burg was 21,000, about one half of
whom are said to be either sick or
wounded. It is reported by newspa-
per correspondents who have arrived
here to-day that all the prisoners were
paroled. This in some respects would
seem improbable. Paroles may have
been extended to sick and wounded
soldiers only. The reason assigned,
however, for this transaction, is that he
has no men to spare to guard prison-
ers, and no transports to send them
North, his men are to be used on bet-
ter missions than guarding prisoners.
He will use his success to the best
possible advantage.

Grant will not rest on his laurels.
Look out for more interesting news
from that quarter soon.

There were four divisions of rebel
troops in Vicksburg, commanded by
the following named officers: Maj. Gen.
C. L. Stevens, of Virginia; Maj. Gen.
Forney, of Alabama; Maj. Gen. M. L.
Smith, formerly of New York, but late
of Florida, and Brig. Gen. Bowen, of
Missouri.

A COOL APOLOGY.—They had a ball
at Vicksburg the other night which
brought out some remarkable experi-
ence. Among other events the fol-
lowing instance of a cool apology took
place:—

Bill P. is known all over, and Bill
was at the ball in his glory. All of his
necessaries for pleasure were at hand
—good music, pretty girls, and excel-
lent whisky. The evening passed off
rapidly, as it always does, and Bill had,
at one o'clock, become pretty happy.
Stepping up to a young lady, he re-
quested the pleasure of dancing with
her. She replied she was engaged.

"Well," said Bill, "are you engaged
for the next set?"
She said she was.

"Can I dance with you the next,
then?"
"I am engaged for that, also."

"Can I dance with you to-night?"
"No sir," with some hesitancy.
"Go to Boston," said Bill, highly in-
dignant and turning on his heel.

After a few moments Bill is accosted
by the brother of the young lady,
charged with insulting his sister. Bill
denies, but professes himself willing to
apologize if he had done wrong, and
accordingly steps up to the lady, when
the following conversation ensued:—

Miss L. I understand I have insulted
you?"
"You have, sir!"
"What did I say, Miss L.?"
"You told me to go to Boston."

"Well," said Bill, "I have come to
tell you that you needn't go."

"As a clergyman was burying a
corpse, a woman came and pulled him
by the sleeve, in the middle of the ser-
vice.

"Sir, I must speak to you immedi-
ately."

"Well, what is the matter?"
"Why, sir, you are going to bury a
man who had the small pox, near my
husband who never had it!"

"There is a sentiment as beauti-
ful as it is just in the following lines:
"He who forgets the fountain from
which he drank, and the tree under
whose shade he gambled in the days
of his youth, is a stranger to the sweet-
est impressions of the human heart."

"A soldier in one of the Wash-
ington hospitals was in such good spir-
its that a gentleman remarked, "You
must be very slightly wounded?"
"Yes," said the brave fellow, "very slight-
ly—I have only lost one leg."

"Married in Illinois, Mr. Henry
Bills to Miss Mary Small. We hope
the issuing of small bills is not prohib-
ited in that State."

The Battle of Gettysburg.

The Complete Account of That Vic-
tory Yet.

Sam. Wilkeson, in a letter to the
New York Times, gives the following
account of the great victory at Gettys-
burg:

Lee's plan of battle was simple. He
massed his troops upon the east side of
this shoe of position, and thundered on
it obstinately to break it. The shelling
of our batteries from the nearest over-
looking hill, and the unflinching cour-
age and complete discipline of the
army of the Potomac repelled the at-
tack. It was renewed at the point of
the shoe—renewed desperately at the
southwest heel—renewed on the west-
ern side with an effort consecrated to
success by Ewell's earnest oath, and on
which the fate of the invasion of
Pennsylvania was fully put at stake.

Only a perfect infantry and an artillery
educated in the midst of charges of
hostile brigades could possibly have
sustained this assault. Hancock's corps
did sustain it, and has covered itself
with immortal honors by its constancy
and courage. The total wreck of
Cushing's battery—the list of its
killed and wounded—the losses of offi-
cers, men and horses Cowen sustained
—and the marvellous outspread upon
the board of death of dead soldiers and
dead animals—of dead soldiers in
blue, and dead soldiers in gray—more
marvellous to me than anything I have
ever seen in war—are a ghastly and
shocking testimony to the terrible fight
of the Second corps that none will
gainsay. That corps will ever have
the distinction of breaking the pride
and power of the rebel invasion.

For such details as I have the heart
for. The battle commenced at day-
light, on the side of the horse-shoe
position, exactly opposite to that which
Ewell had sworn to crush through.
Musketry preceded the rising of the sun.
A thick wood veiled this fight,
but out of its leafy darkness arose the
smoke and the surging and swelling of
the fire, from intermittent to continu-
ous, and crushing, told of the wise tac-
tics of the rebels in attacking in force
and changing their troops. Seemingly,
the attack of the day was to be made
through that wood. The demonstra-
tion was protracted—it was absolutely
preparative; but there was no artillery
fire accompanying the musketry, and
shrewd officers in our western front
mentioned, with the gravity due to the
fact, that the rebels had felled trees at
intervals upon the edge of the wood
they occupied in face of our position.
These were breastworks for the protec-
tion of artillerymen.

Suddenly, and about 10 in the fore-
noon, the firing on the east side, and
everywhere about our lines ceased. A
silence as of deep